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The CAROLINA FARMER

Owned by North Carolina's Rural Electric Cooperatives / February 1963

The 1963 General Assembly . . . What Does It Hold for Rural Electrification?

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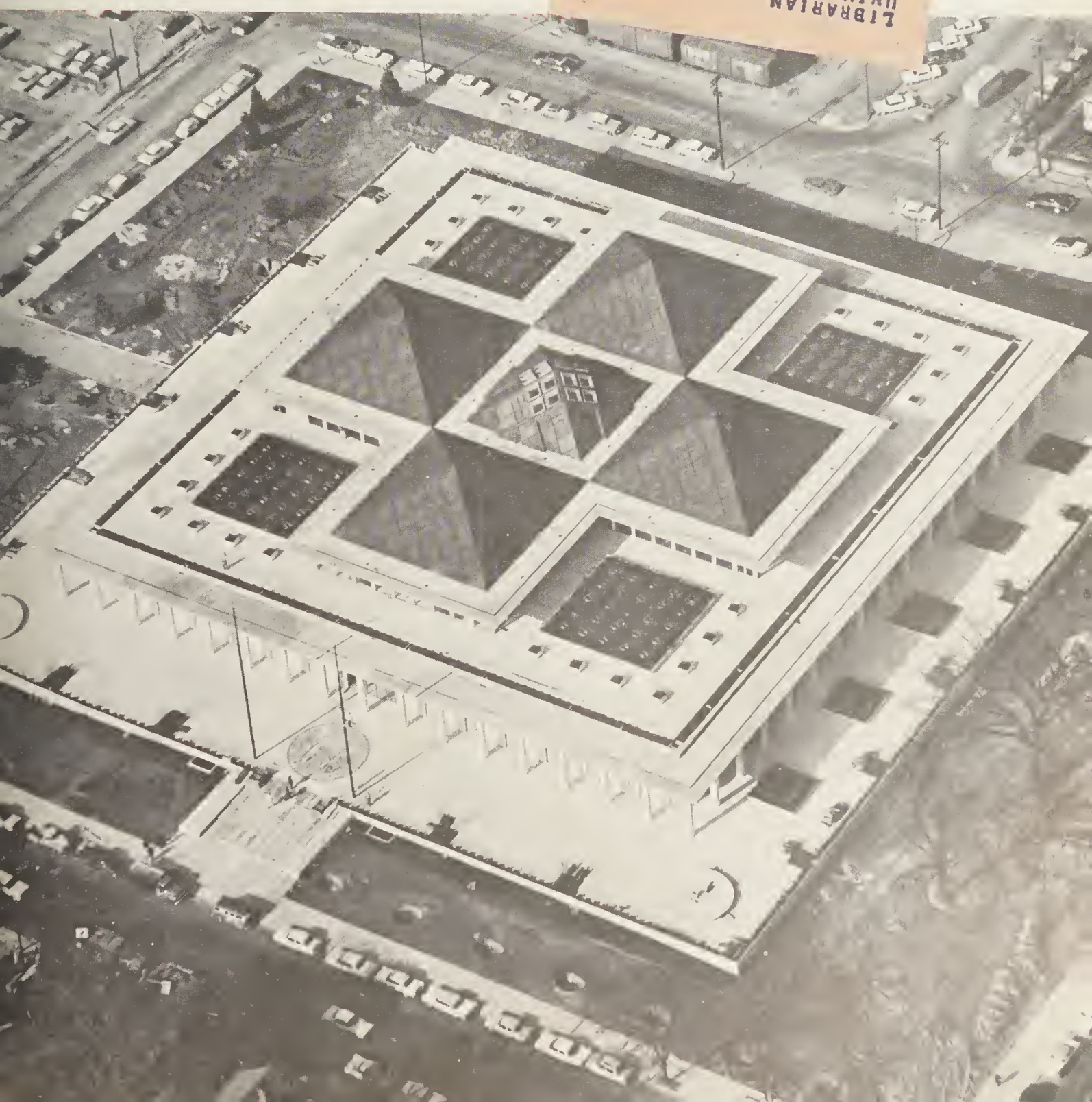

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☐ I Own My Own Lot ☐ I Am Buying A Lo

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The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 18 February, 1963 No. 2

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
TARHEEL ELECTRIC
MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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EXECUTIVE MANAGER
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REPRESENTED NATIONALLY BY
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COVER — This aerial shot of the panking-new State House in Raleigh vas taken by Ken Cooke. Inside the lomed building the 1963 General Assembly is now hard at work. The tory on page 12 outlines problems acing rural electric cooperatives that ire coming up this year.

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THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS MAIL PRIVILEGES AUTHORIZED AT RALEIGH, N. C. UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RALEIGH, N. C. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 914 FIRST-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 60¢ PER YEAR. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1963 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

A Shroud of Secrecy

At its annual meeting this month, Tarheel Electric Membership Association adopted a resolution pledging its assistance to the press of North Carolina in efforts to pry away the secrecy surrounding the meetings, minutes and reports of the General Statutes Commission.

The Commission—while conducting the public's business—has refused access to the minutes of its meetings, barred its doors to reporters, and withheld reports given it by the State Utilities Commission and a lawyer hired to make recommendations on utility law changes.

The Carolina Farmer was among the first to make a formal request to see the minutes of the General Statutes Commission meetings. This request was denied by a unanimous vote of the Commission at a ***closed*** meeting.

It's obvious that the business being conducted by the Commission is of prime importance to the public of North Carolina. There is little reason why the minutes of the group should be kept secret—unless the Commission is hiding something from the public.

The Commission's preliminary report, issued some months ago, contained in it the blueprint for the destruction of rural electric cooperatives. The cooperatives are certainly justified in asking that the proceedings leading up to this death sentence be made public.

A Commission working under the eye of the public will do a better job of carrying out its obligations to the public than one operating in a shroud of secrecy.

THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

I was a high-schooler when rural electrification came to the farms around the small South Dakota town where I was reared.

I can recall the wonder of lights in the barn . . . and the comfort it gave me not to have to carry a kerosene lamp up to the bedroom when I visited in the country.

But for the past few months I've had a disquieting feeling that something about lighting our rural areas didn't set just right with me back in those days.

The other night I passed by a well-lighted farm and remembered what it was.

When the local cooperative's lines reached my girlfriend's house, her father had a tall light pole planted right smack in the middle of the yard.

And every night when I took her home, her father would start snapping the light on and off to let us know it was curfew time.

That's one use for electricity that not too many people have discovered. It's also one I have never fully appreciated.

And—from a power use standpoint—I have doubts about the load-building potential of snapping yard lights on and off.

I'm not sure what would happen if every father with a teenage daughter started using his yard light to signal curfew.

But for one thing, it would make for irregular—if limited—use of night-time electricity.

And for another, it might bother airline pilots. All that blinking of lights could be a bit upsetting for some of them.

For that reason, I suggest yard lights not be used as a curfew signal. Besides I don't want a lot of teenagers mad at me for mentioning it in the first place.

JOHN H. HARRIS *presents*

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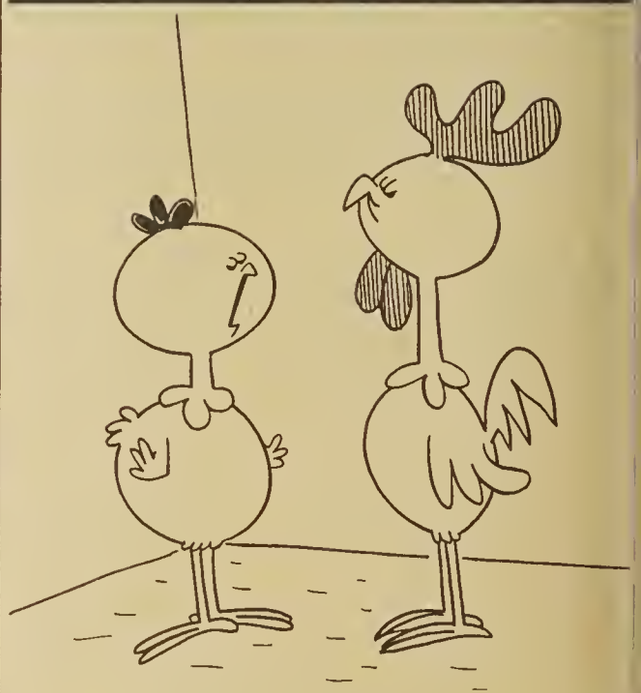
Stating number and price of tickets
and for which performance.

N. C. STATE COLISEUM
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE GREATEST SHOW ON ICE . . . *Now More Than Ever!*

GERTRUDE *by Ted Trogdon*



"How do you know you can't lay an egg if you've never tried?"

WASHINGTON PEACH

Recently introduced by Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and named for first U.S. President. Early Hardy, Frost-resistant having borne crops when less hardy Peaches were killed by frost. Yellow Freestone of high quality, excellent flavor, large size, attractive color, prolific, good shipper. Ripens three weeks ahead of Elberta.

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Waynesboro, Virginia

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

★ *Low-Cost Power Committee formed*

★ *First objective is to save rural electric co-ops*

★ *Fills void in State*

By J. C. Brown Jr.

RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES last month gained some welcome support in their fight for survival. A North Carolina Consumers Committee for Low-Cost Power was formed at a meeting in Raleigh on the eve of public hearings on the preliminary report of the General Statutes Commission.

Named to a steering committee for the new organization were Robert W. Scott, chairman, of Haw River; Glenn Palmer Sr., Clyde; Eric Rodgers, Scotland Neek; and D. W. Welsh, Clinton.

SCOTT SAID that the first objective of the group was to see that rural electric cooperatives were maintained as an effective yardstick against the monopoly power companies. "Rural electric co-ops," he said, "are just about the only organized and effective check on the excesses of the private companies. We intend to do what we can to see that the cooperative's effectiveness is not diminished."

Scott and the organization have set up a Raleigh office in the Carolina Hotel. He said the office will serve to coordinate the work of local committees for low-cost power. These committees have been set up throughout the state. The office will also disseminate factual information concerning rural electric cooperatives in North Carolina, said Scott.

"WE INTEND TO acquaint the public with the real issues involved and counteract the vigorous and expensive propaganda campaign being waged by the power companies."

The creation of the committee fills a real void in North Carolina. Outside of rural electric cooperatives, who have—as Scott pointed out at the organizational meeting of the group—been vigorous campaigners against power company rate increases, no group has spoken effectively in behalf of the consumer.

THE COMMITTEE is also concerned with other utilities legislation which may come up during this General Assembly. Already mentioned are a repeal of the procedure whereby a company may raise its rates under bond, and a change in the method of setting rate bases for the private companies.

Scott and his Low-Cost Power committees throughout the state are performing a real service to both rural electrification and the public in general. They should be supported and encouraged in turn by rural electrification and the public.

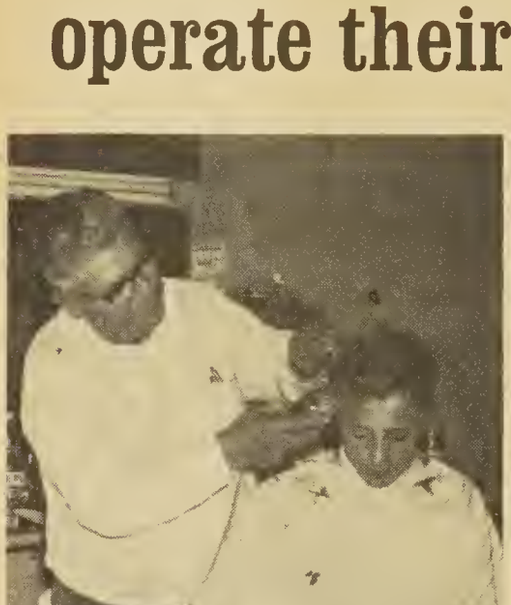
5 million families just like yours

C. J. Grayson, plantation owner, banker, ginner, and cattleman, in Fort Necessity, Louisiana, is president of the Northeast Louisiana Power Cooperative at Winnsboro.

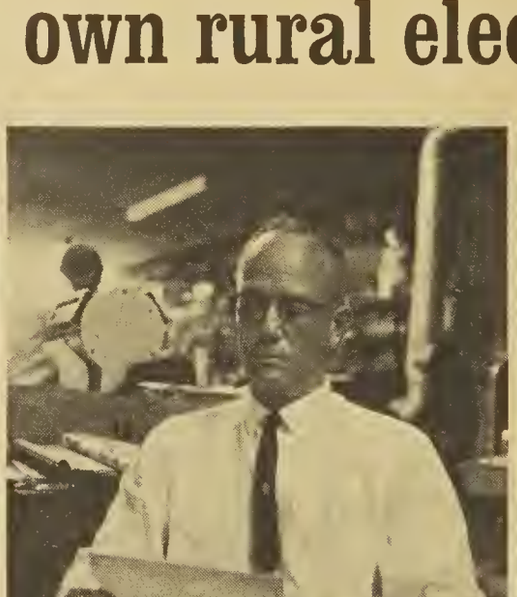
Mrs. Robert Rengel, farmer's wife and mother of three, has been a director of Corn Belt Electric Cooperative, Inc., Bloomington, Illinois, for the past six years.

Dr. B. W. Gibbs, a dentist in Star Ci Arkansas, finds time to be a member of t board of locally owned C & L Rural Elec Cooperative Corporation at Star City.

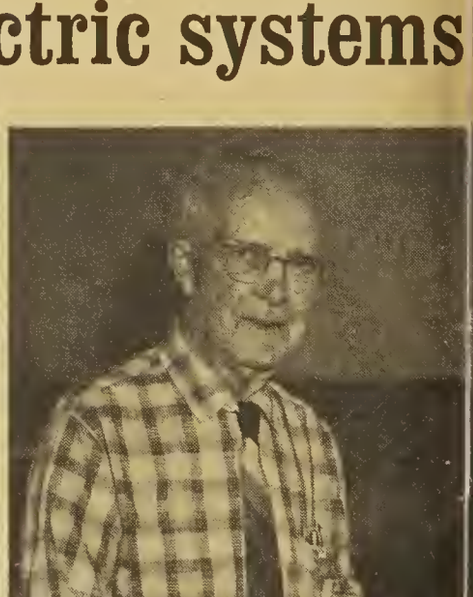
operate their own rural electric systems



Fred Schones operates his own barber shop in Selfridge, North Dakota. He also serves on the board of Mor-Gran-Sou Electric Cooperative, Inc., with headquarters at Flasher.



Milton V. Scott, partner in a general store in Pinetops, N. C., is also president of the board of Edgecombe-Martin County Electric Membership Corporation at Tarboro.



Jack Zavadil, editor of the weekly newspa at Humphrey, Nebraska, is a member of board and treasurer of the Cornhusker Pu Power District at Columbus.

These six consumers are the kind of people who own and operate America's Rural Electric Systems. They are typical of the rural people who found it necessary to join with their neighbors, borrow money from the Rural Electrification Administration, and build their own electric power systems to get electricity.

The REA doesn't own or operate a mile of line. It acts only as a banker whose job it is to make and collect loans and interest. Ownership of America's 1,000 rural electric systems rests solidly with the five million families—the 20 million people they serve. They're as local as your newspaper and as private as your signature.

NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEMS

® NRECA

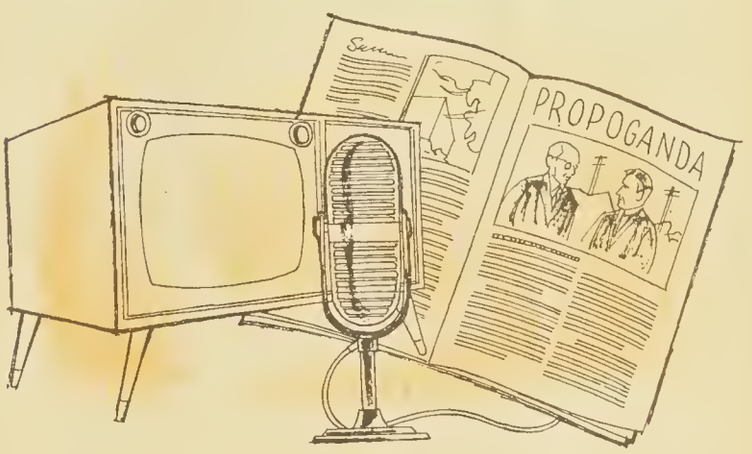
Owned and operated by people they s

PLAYING THE TUNE . . .

The private power companies are playing some tunes that they would like to have you memorize and believe. We have analyzed some of the main "themes" from these tunes. You'll find this analysis on this and the following pages.

If you whistle or hum a tune enough times, pretty soon you'll know it by heart. The private power companies have been playing some tunes they'd like you to know—and believe.

In view of the stepped-up propaganda campaign by these power companies, we are presenting on the following pages some of the main "themes" of these



tunes—along with some facts about these themes.

In the interest of space, we have not reprinted the power company commercials you most often hear on radio or television, or read in newspaper and magazine ads. Rather, we have attempted to identify the various ideas the companies hope to implant, and analyze them.

POWER COMPANY THEME: Co-ops are subsidized, power companies are not.

FACT. The so-called investor-owned power companies occupy the most pampered position of any industry. They are not free enterprise. They are instruments of government permitted to exist by government and earn a profit in return for providing the citizenry with an essential service.

FACT. The private power companies, such as Caro-

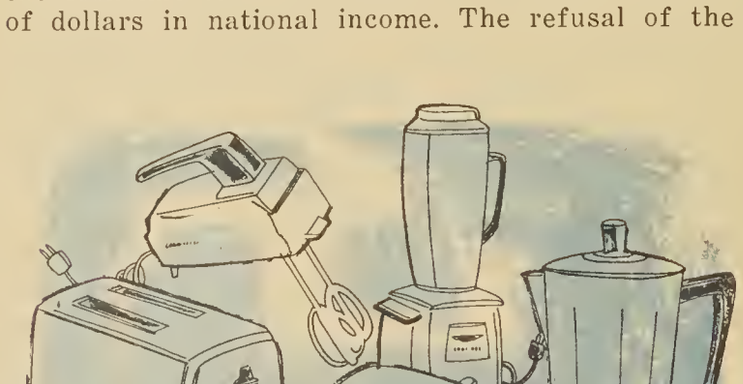
lina Power & Light, Duke, Virginia Electric & Power Company, and Nantahala Power & Light Company, are guaranteed freedom from competition within a franchised area; they are given one of government's strongest rights—the right to condemn property; they are guaranteed a profit. Supposedly, they are regulated against monopoly excesses by Utility Commissions; actually they have been able to turn this regulation into a watchdog that protects not the consumer but their earnings.

If for no other reason than to safeguard the consumer against schemes to increase rates needlessly, the public should maintain the rural electric cooperatives in good health. As consumer-owned wholesale power customers of CP&L and other private companies, they have a vital interest in the companies' rates. In North Carolina, there is no other group which can act as effectively in behalf of the consumer's interest.

FACT. In exercising this interest before the Utilities Commission in a case settled last year, the cooperatives of North Carolina blocked a Carolina Power & Light Company "fuel clause" scheme that would have cost all CP&L ratepayers at least $17 million over a 10-year period. Through a statewide association, the rural electric cooperatives pooled their money and hired experts to do battle with the power companies. They won their case, and all of the public benefited.

FACT. The rural electric cooperatives borrow money from REA and repay it at 2 percent interest. Up until 1958, these loans had netted the Federal government a profit of $54.2 million, although REA was not originated for such a purpose. At that time, a national fiscal policy began to push all interest rates higher. They would be even higher had not the rural electric cooperatives, working through their national organization, helped persuade Congress not to lift the ceiling on legal interest the government could pay on long-term bonds.

FACT. While from time to time, the Federal government will be able to borrow money at less than 2 percent, and at times more, there is no doubt that the economic stimulus of REA has created billions of dollars in national income. The refusal of the power companies to serve the rural areas not onl inflicted personal suffering, it deprived a whol nation of a market for electric goods and service Today, rural electric members alone buy $1 billio worth of such goods every year. In North Carolin each year they buy $20 million worth of electr appliances. Moreover, the availability of electrici has increased their income opportunities throug such enterprises as poultry and dairying, which we impossible on a commercial scale before REA.



In North Carolina, $20 million a year.

POWER COMPANY THEME: Rural electric co-o don't pay taxes.

FACT. The rural electric cooperatives of Nor Carolina will pay $2½ million of the tax bills investor-owned companies in 1963—assuming t companies are honest in their claim that they p 25 cents of every rate-payer's dollar in taxes. T North Carolina cooperatives will buy $10 milli worth of power from the private companies in 19 Moreover, when and if they make a profit, they w pay a tax on that also.

FACT. The rural electric cooperatives of Nor Carolina, while owned by their users, enjoy the sa privileges and tax status as the city-owned electr systems of the state in respect to property tax. was the belief of the General Assembly, which ado ed legislation in 1935 permitting the formation the electric co-ops, that rural people should have t same rights as town residents to own and opera their electric systems. Thus, the Electric Membe ship Corporations were created as state agencies, were the incorporated towns.

POWER COMPANY THEME: Investor-owned pow companies are righteous tax-payers.

FACT. The biggest tax dodge of all is enjoyed the private power companies through an intrica double-bookkeeping device. They collect taxes fr their rate payers but don't turn them over to Un Sam. Not long ago, Senator Paul Douglas of Illin had this comment:

"Ever since Congress passed the 1954 Inter Revenue Act, many public utilities have been reapi a bonanza at the expense of utility consumers. number of utility regulatory jurisdictions . . . ha permitted utilities to charge rates based on inco tax allowances which far exceed their actual t liability to the Treasury."

FACT. Since 1954, the nation's power compan have collected for tax purposes $1.3 **billion** m than they have paid out in such taxes. They ret this as interest-free capital. Over the next 30 ye the benefits to the power companies will exc FORTY-FIVE BILLION DOLLARS! Compare t subsidy with the $5 billion borrowed by the natio rural electric cooperatives and being repaid w interest ahead of schedule. To date, the co-ops h repaid more than $1 billion in principal and hal billion in interest.

FACT. The power company "phantom-tax" s sidy, while legal, makes a mockery of Utility Regu tion. The companies claim that with "regulati by Utilities Commissions, the public doesn't need protection of yardstick competition. Yet, they h lobbied long, hard, and successfully for rapid write-offs to encourage them to undertake exp

ons that theoretically are required by Utilities ommissions.

FACT. VEPCO and Carolina Power & Light Com- ny enjoy—and will for 33 years—the benefits of pid tax write-offs accorded them under the De- nse Mobilization Act, since rescinded. However, uke and CP&L have declined to take the rapid x write-off available under the current Internal evenue legislation.

FACT. Two years ago, the rural electric coopera- ves appeared at Utilities Commission hearings in pport of the proposition that the companies should required to take advantage of all cost savings and t the benefits flow through to the consumer.

FACT. The power companies testified that while ey had not currently elected to take advantage of e savings, should they do so, they felt they were titled not to let the benefits flow through. Our ediction is that with new legislation—making the ite-offs even more attractive—all North Carolina wer companies shortly will make the tax grab. nless the consumers object — through consumer- ned and oriented organizations—they will never nefit.

POWER COMPANY THEME: Investor-owned ompanies are regulated in the consumer interest.

FACT. A study of 38 of the nation's most pro- nent utilities shows that: Between 1956 and 1960, ese companies overcharged their consumers by .2 billion. This was their earnings above the legal te of return on investment.

FACT. The rural electric cooperatives and other nsumer groups are seeking a congressional in- stigation of why the Utilities Commissions do not quire the return of these overcharges to consum- s.

OWER COMPANY THEME: Co-ops compete unfairly with power companies.

FACT. In North Carolina, the cooperatives receive 53 of revenue per mile of line. The power com- nies receive $3,879. For virtually the same in- stment, the companies get 9 times the revenue.

FACT. In 1960, the private companies served 20 nsumers per mile; the co-ops only 5.

FACT. The low-density, the low earnings per mile, plain why the cooperatives must operate on a non- ofit basis and with low-cost capital. If they are er to improve their economic picture, they must o be able to enjoy the fruits of their investment d normal growth of their areas.

OWER COMPANY THEME: Co-ops mean govern- nt, and government is driving private power companies into oblivion.

FACT. This is the cry that has been issued in one ce or another ever since the private power com- nies started taking over the pioneering municipal- owned systems. A more honest statement is that power companies have come dangerously close to ing over the democratic processes for their vate enrichment.

FACT. The investor-owned power companies ap- ach total monopoly of our energy resources. They ve 80 percent of all electric consumers; they con-

Approaching a total monopoly.

trol 74 percent of the nation's generating capacity; they get approximately 80 percent of all electric revenue.

POWER COMPANY THEME: Government-owned power is driving "Reddy Kilowatt" out of business.

FACT. Last year, "Reddy Kilowatt" (symbol of the investor-owned monopoly) made the greatest profit in his history. By any standard, his industry is head and shoulders above other businesses (untroubled by so-called government or cooperative competition).

FACT. The greatest earnings of all have been enjoyed by those power companies in North Carolina and other states which lie adjacent to their great fear—the Tennessee Valley Authority—whose example has forced them to lower their rates far below the national average.

FACT. Net profit of all manufacturing industries last year was 3 cents of each revenue dollar, with 1.9 cents going to stockholders as dividends. Net profit of the power companies was 14.9 cents on the dollar with 10.9 cents going to stockholders as dividends. Carolina Power & Light Company had a net profit of 16.5 percent (net profit as a percent of operating revenue). It paid 11 cents of the operating dollar to stockholders.

FACT. The rural electric cooperatives have no quarrel with these figures—if they reflect fair play with the consumer; however, we cannot agree that they are being driven out of business.

POWER COMPANY THEME: REA is deviating from its purpose by serving other than farms.

FACT. An introduction to this theme, when played by Carolina Power & Light Company, goes like this: "According to Webster, rural means farm." Disregarding the fact that the company searched long and hard for a pocket dictionary which gave such a restricted meaning to the word, one must turn to the intent of Congress for the purpose of REA.

FACT. The REA Act of 1936, in reference to "rural" states:

"Such term shall be deemed to include both the farm and nonfarm population thereof." Section 13 further states "the term 'person' shall be deemed to mean any natural person, firm, corporation, or association." (This document avail-

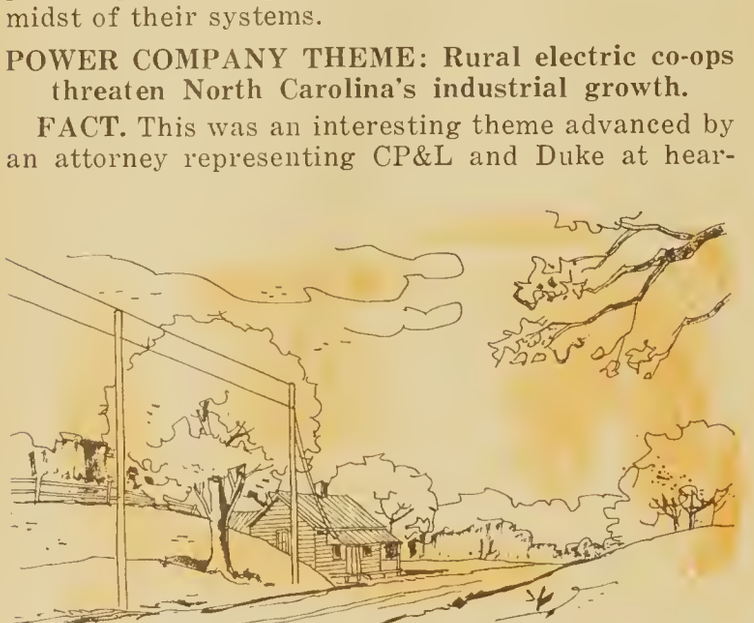
able for 25 cents from Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.)

POWER COMPANY THEME: REA is moving into the cities.

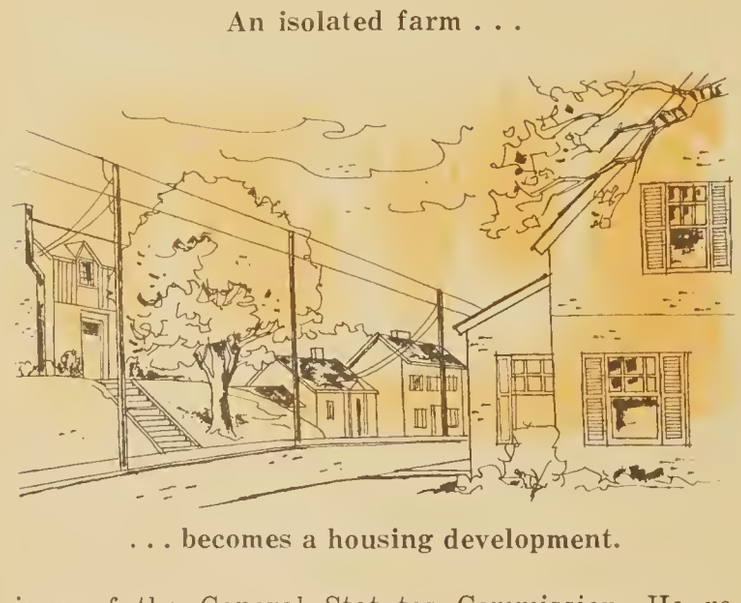
FACT. The companies have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on this one theme alone—ridiculous as it is—to create a cleavage between rural and townspeople. Reason and fact show: As cities expand, they have moved their boundaries into once rural areas where the rural electric cooperatives invested their members'—as well as borrowed—money service to these areas. To lose the right to continue serving would increase the cost of service to the remaining members, and jeopardize the continued existence of many cooperatives. To alleviate this problem, the North Carolina rural electric cooperatives are seeking legislation to do nothing more than (1) allow them to continue serving the areas where they are, and (2) to prevent the pirating by private power companies of developing areas in the midst of their systems.

POWER COMPANY THEME: Rural electric co-ops threaten North Carolina's industrial growth.

FACT. This was an interesting theme advanced by an attorney representing CP&L and Duke at hearings of the General Statutes Commission. He refuted it himself with a later plea that rural electric cooperatives shouldn't be allowed to compete for industry with the investor-owned power companies. It is ironic that the power companies are spending millions of dollars to discredit the rural electri cooperatives among industrialists and the public.



An isolated farm . . .



. . . becomes a housing development.

FACT. Industries which have discovered the co operative's spirit of fair play and democracy hav been quite pleased. In North Carolina, the coopera tives serve some 200 large and small industries. In dustrialists are pleased by policies which do no require them to pay for line extensions, and by th fact that they are helping buy an electric system an therefore accumulate capital credits. These credits—which represent the member's contribution to th capitalization of the electric system in a given yea—are being retired in cash by many systems.

FACT. Twenty of North Carolina's rural electri systems have already refunded in cash $2.6 millio to members who furnished capital to the cooperati in the earlier years of operations. As density in proves, and if the rural areas thrive, the refunds o this member-investment will increase.

POWER COMPANY THEME: All businesses make profit, including rural electric cooperatives.

FACT. This is false. The rural electric cooper tives are ample proof that a business can survive o a principle of service. The capital, mentioned abov is not a profit, but represents an amount paid in the cooperative by the users in excess of operatin expenses, debt service, etc. It is a liability—a debt-owed by the cooperative to its members. To tax would be nothing more than a penalty on non-prof operations. The government does not require an business to pay a tax on its debts. When the capit is returned to the member, he is required to treat in accordance with tax laws.

POWER COMPANY THEME: REA is in the snow making and other strange businesses.

FACT. Rural electric systems are helping the communities survive the economic blow that ha struck traditionally farming and mining areas. Illinois, two young men built a ski resort, known a Chestnut Hills. The nearby town—and countrysid—had a moment of hope for a few more paychec instead of social security or nothing. The proble was that it didn't snow the first year of busines The young owners faced bankruptcy. The bank fac loss of investment. The rural electric cooperati faced loss of $9,000 invested in line to the industr A part of the community faced more hopelessnes a few more young people to go to the cities, a fe less potential consumers to support local servic and merchants, raise families, and turn into go neighbors.

FACT. The people of this Illinois area decided shouldn't happen to them. The local bank lent all t money it could to the resort—$75,000. The local rur electric cooperative lent $23,000 which was used f electrically-operated snow-making equipment, as was authorized to do under Section 5 of the RE Act.

FACT. On the second Saturday in January of th year, a Tarheel Electric employee checked with t ski resort. There were 3,000 persons—mostly fro the cities—enjoying themselves on the slopes, a being enjoyed by the businessmen and employees the area. The resort had acquired a new partner

ew 60-unit motel, and two new snow-making ma-ines (not financed by the cooperative). To the ooperative alone, the resort will pay $10,000 a year r electric service.

FACT. The president of the local bank had this to ay:

"We think this project is of great importance to ur area. The bank itself loaned the resort some 75,000. Both the bank and the cooperative loans are mply secured. There's no danger of a loss. Chestnut ills needed an extra push to get over the hump. It ad exhausted its credit. The cooperative stepped in. he whole area, farmers and townspeople alike, will enefit. Chestnut Hills is a new industry, just as a ew factory would be."

FACT. Throughout the United States, rural electric ooperatives are helping in local rural development auses. Through their willingness to help their

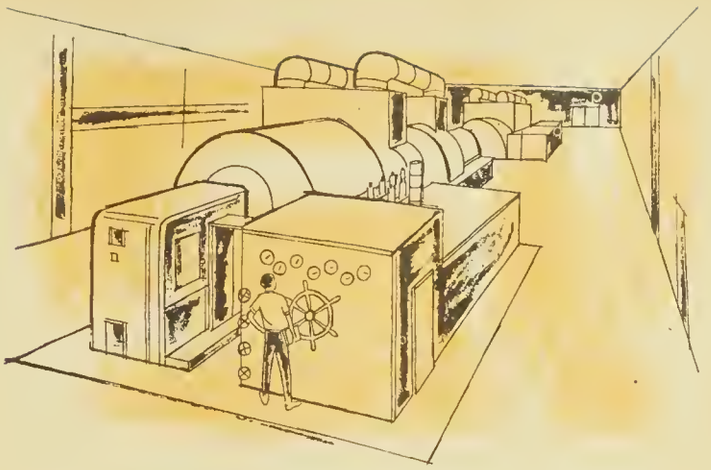
53,000 new jobs.

reas, 53,000 people throughout the country went ack to work last year. For every dollar invested in ese industries by the cooperatives, others invested 250.

OWER COMPANY THEME: Co-ops shouldn't generate their own power.

FACT. As a matter of fact, none of them in North arolina (except those on Cape Hatteras and Ocra-oke) do. The islands would like to get VEPCO ower, but can't afford the price. However, the REA eneration and transmission program has meant the rvival of rural electrification. In the early days f the program, the power companies (which held a ght stranglehold on our energy resources) refused sell the forming cooperatives power at anything ut penalty prices. On a trip to a particularly oublesome spot in Pennsylvania, where the North-estern Electric Co-op had just been formed, the eputy REA Administrator announced in a press re-ase that he would make a loan for a cooperative--owned generating plant. In a matter of hours, the ower company monopoly dropped its price, and the cal distribution co-op was in business. (It still asn't built the generating plant, but the fact that is possibility exists has brought it several rate re-uctions.)

FACT. The private power conspiracy is dedicated tionally and in North Carolina to killing the REA-nanced generation and transmission loan program.



Generation right—a must at bargaining table.

This is the principal weapon the co-ops bring to the bargaining table with CP&L, VEPCO, Duke, and Nantahala, from whom they buy their power.

POWER COMPANY THEME: We pioneered rural electrification.

FACT. In North Carolina, up until 1935, the private power companies pioneered slowly. They built only 800 miles of line. The year after REA was created, they built 3,000 miles. During this year, they also impeded the formation of the rural electric cooperatives while they skimmed the cream of the main highway loads.

POWER COMPANY THEME: REA no longer needed.

FACT. The practices which created REA are with us today. In a letter dated November 15, 1962, Mr. William H. Massey, Jr., of Princeton, North Carolina, wrote to the Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation of Goldsboro, pleading for service. Mr. Massey said that CP&L had asked for $3,400 in order to bring service 4/10th's of a mile to him. (No, he would not get title to the line—but would use it to buy a service from an enterprising investor-owned company.) This letter was introduced by the co-operatives at the General Statutes Commission hearings. Also introduced was a letter from CP&L dated April 20, 1953, to Mr. Massey's father. At that time, the Company was asking $1,080 to extend its line. We understand Mr. Massey, Sr., has passed on, but his son will get electric service—from Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation, which CP&L says is no longer needed.

FACT. It should be noted that Tri-County could not afford to serve Mr. Massey's home were it not for the fact that it is also permitted to serve more accessible, denser areas and heavier loads. It is this ability to serve the good loads that CP&L and other companies are conspiring to take away from the cooperatives.

POWER COMPANY THEME: REA is a threat to your freedom.

RESPONSE. Ask yourself, what freedom have you lost in the 27 years of REA? What freedoms have you—and millions of other Americans—gained because of its existence?

The General Assembly / *What Does It Hold For Rural Electrification ?*

The N. C. General Assembly gathered in Raleigh this month for the first time ever in the grandeur of the mangnificent new State House.

It did so amid rumblings that utilities legislation would be among the top issues. Proposals for changing laws governing utilities have been under study by the General Statutes Commission. In addition, rural electrification leaders have announced they will ask the General Assembly for laws which will give them protection of their existing territories and prevent duplication by any power supplier.

That the cooperatives would have tough sledding was apparent in the opening weeks of the session. Clarence Stone of Rockingham, president of the Senate announced the make-up of his body's utility committee at mid-month.

A check shows that of those who voted on legislation sought by rural electrics two years ago, only one who backed the co-ops could be found on the committee.

Senator Frank Forsyth of Cherokee County voted for the cooperatives in their attempt for territorial legislation in 1961.

On the other hand, five members of the present committee voted against the co-ops on two roll-call votes last session.

These included James G. Stikeleather of Buncombe, who was named chairman of the committee; Lunsford Crew of Halifax, vice chairman; P. D. Midgett of Hyde; Jimmy Johnson of Iredell; and Thomas J. White of Lenoir.

Crew is an attorney who has represented Virginia Electric and Power Company, and also a member of the General Statutes Commission. This Commission met secretly and came forward with a controversial tentative recommendation that would give private power companies the right to buy out cooperatives without a vote of the membership.

Midgett is president of a small private power company in the eastern part of the state.

White in 1961 pinned a power-company backed amendment to the territorial bill the co-ops were seeking. The amendment would have forced the cooperatives to sell out parts of their proprety to profit power companies and municipalities. After this amendment was passed, friends of rural electrification succeeded in tabling the bill.

Another member of the committee, Richard Long of Person County, is a former member of the State Utilities Commission. Since giving up his seat on the Commission, he has represented Carolina Power and Light Company.

Other members of the committee are Irwin Belk of Mecklenburg, David Clark of Lincoln, Garland S. Garriss of Montgomery, L. B. Hollowell of Wayne, Harry Horton of Chatham, Ira T. Johnson of Ashe, Hector MacLean of Robeson, William P. Saunders of Moore and Cicero Yow of New Hanover.

None of these committee members voted on legislation affecting rural electrification in the last session of the General Assembly.

One bill affecting utilities was thrown into the hopper early in the session. It would remove the provision in the law that allows a private power company to place rate increases into effect under bond.

Nantahala Power and Light Company in July of 1961 increased its rates an average of 33 percent under this provision. Its customers are still paying the high bonded rates since the Utilities Commission has not come forward with a decision in the rate case affecting the company. It was hear over a year ago.

The bill was introduced in th Senate by Forsyth. Lacy Thorn burg, attorney representin groups fighting the Nantahala sal to Duke Power Company and th Nantahala rate increase, intr duced the bill in the House. He i from Sylva in Jackson County.

Meanwhile, the General Stat tes Commission is continuing t meet and study recommendation it will make to the General A sembly. The group is said to b revising its recommendations i light of hearings held in Januar It is not known if the new recon mendations will alter the hars proposals aimed at co-ops contai ed in the original report.

At press time, the Commissio still had not acted on requests b **The Carolina Farmer** and a r porter for a Raleigh newspape that they be allowed to examin minutes of the Commission's mee ings.

It is believed that these minute might shed some light on ho drastic measures aimed at rur electric cooperatives came to be part of the Commission's recon mendations.

The Commission voted at a clo ed session not to release th minutes.

At public hearings last mont some of the Committee's recon mendations were denounced b representatives of electric ar telephone cooperatives and mun cipal electric systems.

In addition to the propos which would give the monopo companies the right to buy all part of an electric or telepho cooperative, the Commission re ommended that these systems ar the municipal systems be broug under the jurisdiction of the Sta Utilities Commission for son matters.

Survival Legislation for Rural Electrification

North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives will go before the General Assembly this session and ask for legislation on two important problems which face them.

The first comes as a result of the changing face of North Carolina — the transformation from rural to urban. Our cities and towns are spilling into areas that once were strictly rural. Eventually these areas are annexed to a municipality.

Then the power company franchised in the municipality (or the municipality itself, if it is in the power business) demands that the EMC serving that once-rural area give it up.

The second problem deals with the "pirating" of good loads in strictly rural areas being served by cooperatives. The private power companies often take away prospective cooperative consumers—especially if the new consumers happen to be heavy users, such as a rural manufacturing plant or a housing development. And this is done in spite of the fact that the cooperatives have lines closer to the consumer—and have been serving the territory exclusively for years.

In their advertising, the power companies are trying to rewrite the meaning of "rural" in the REA Act. They claim that co-ops have no right to serve anything but farms and homes.

But Section 13 of the REA Act says that rural "shall be deemed to include both the farm and nonfarm population thereof . . . The term person shall be deemed to mean any natural person, firm, corporation or association."

The Effect

Once a town passes the 1,500 mark in population, or if an area is annexed to a city of over 1,500, the Supreme Court in North Carolina has held that an EMC can continue serving only the premises it then serves within such an area. And it can't even serve those after the present members move away or die. The cooperative doesn't even have a realistic chance to receive compensation for facilities so lost.

This means that little by little the foundation territory—with the majority of consumers—is being chipped away.

Eventually, the cooperative will be so diluted that its members in more remote areas cannot support it. It's conceivable that vast areas of our state could be again left in darkness.

Similarly, the pirating of larger loads away from the cooperatives means that the cost of operating that system can't be spread over a broader base. Thus, you as a member have to bear a greater cost than if you could benefit from the natural growth of your area—the area, in fact, which your cooperative helped to develop and make attractive to commerce and industry.

Proposed Legislation

Your electric co-op, along with the others in North Carolina, has studied this problem carefully. All are convinced they shouldn't be penalized for the growth taking place in their areas — especially since they were in large measure the reason for that growth.

They feel the measures described below will result in laws which will be in the best interests of all the citizens of North Carolina.

The first measure would add a pair of amendments to Chapter 117 of the General Statutes.

One amendment would be added at the end of Section 10, which presently authorizes the formation of electric membership corporations. It would provide that no conversion of a rural section into a nonrural section—whether by increase in population or by annexation—would affect the right of an EMC to continue serving in such a section. It still could not, of course, begin service in a nonrural area for the first time.

The other amendment, to Section 20, would allow the board of directors of any EMC to sell its property within the corporate limits of a municipality. Present laws do not allow such a sale without a majority vote of the members. This amendment foresees the possibility that it might be in the best interests of all parties for such property to be sold.

An addition to Chapter 62 of the North Carolina General Statutes is designed to prevent duplication of facilities by all power suppliers in the state. It provides that one electric supplier cannot serve any premises (1) already served by another supplier, (2) within 1,000 feet of another supplier whose lines were there first, or (3) closer to another supplier if both have lines within 1,000 feet at the time the act is passed.

This proposed section has three exceptions to those restrictions.

First, it would not prevent a municipal electric company from serving any premises within its corporate limits.

Second, it would not prevent a regulated utility from serving any premises which the State Utilities Commission, after a hearing, says the utility should serve in the public convenience and necessity.

Third, it wouldn't prevent a supplier from serving its own property or facilities solely for its own use, interconnecting previously unconnected points on its system, or furnishing electric service to another electric supplier for resale.

G&T's Target of Power Combine

By Bob Cronin
NRECA Washington Correspondent

THE nation's commercial power companies are primed for an all-out attack during this new session of Congress on the Rural Electrification Administration's basic authority to grant generation and transmission loans.

Increasingly angered by their failure to cripple REA and rural electric cooperatives in Congress last year, the giant power utilities and their allies plan to shoot the works in 1963.

Washington observers believe that the blueprint for the nationwide commercial power interests' attack is embodied in a bulging propaganda package delivered to Sen. Allen J. Ellender (La.), chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, last September.

This fat document, signed by executives of several rich Louisiana commercial power companies, takes particular aim at Louisiana rural electrics who applied to REA for loans to build generating plants near Baton Rouge and Shreveport, La.

But it is also a master plan of attack on all rural electric cooperatives.

The commercial utilities obviously are not satisfied with the lion's share of power generation facilities in the United States. They want the hog's share—all of it—as is evident in the fact that the nation's rural electrics are generating only 16% of the power they use.

The rural electric co-ops buy 38% of their wholesale power from the commercial power companies that are now out to destroy them; they buy 39% from federal sources and approximately 6% from public power systems.

Rural electric systems' loads are doubling about every seven years, creating a desperate need for more generation and transmission facilities. The co-ops have learned from experience that they cannot rely solely on the profit power companies because many of them are unfriendly and unwilling to furnish energy at reasonable rates.

It is no accident that about every federation of rural electric cooperatives applying for a G & T loan has run into a solid wall of obstruction from the commercial utilities in its area. The loud wailings and cries of anguish voiced by the monopoly profit companies have been accompanied by their tactics of subjecting the rural electrics to lengthy, drawn-out commission hearings; complex court litigation and hasty construction of "spite" lines near areas where the co-ops have member-consumers. All this is supplemented by a barrage of blatant propaganda in the press, on radio and TV compounding the myth that rural electrics are a threat to the American "free enterprise" system.

By this ruse, the commercial power companies try to brainwash the public into believing that they (as monopoly corporations) are white knights in shining armor, defending competition. The truth, of course, is that they are dedicated to the task of killing competition and maintaining their privileged monopoly status.

A perceptive statement made recently by Congressman Clarence Cannon, chairman of the important House Appropriations Committee, sets the record straight:

"Private utilities have organized, have consolidated, have merged. They are making every effort to destroy competition. They are trying through every method in their power, through legislation, through the manipulation of election returns, through propaganda distributed at enormous expense and through full-page advertisements in all national magazines.

"The consumers must pay for all this propaganda when they pay their monthly bill. The powe trust is making every effort t destroy REA and TVA. They ar overlooking no possible means o establishing a complete monopol under which they would . . . b able to levy tribute on every con sumer in America."

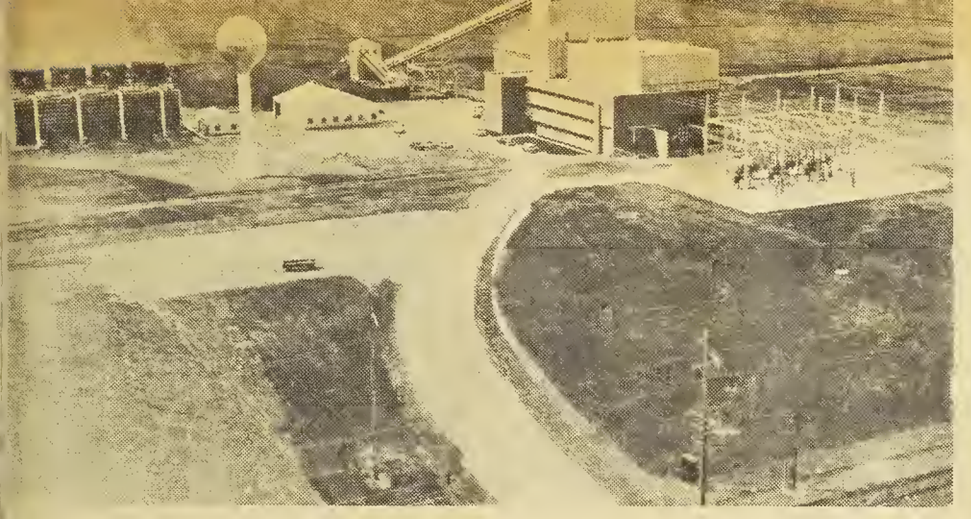
The profit power utilities trie desperately in the 87th Congres to hamstring REA by placing ceiling on G & T loans—the onl bargaining power the rural elec trics possess in obtaining low-cos power.

The good judgment of mos members of Congress wasn't in fluenced by this high-pressur scheme and REA's original au thority was retained. But th power lobby is back on Capito Hill with an even stronger attac at this session, even though Con gress has historically rejected an attempt to curtail, limit, or modif Section 4 of the original REA Ac providing authority for G & loans.

The ridiculous charge made b the private power companies i that the co-ops are a threat t "free enterprise" and are abou to put the power utility giants ou of the generation and transmi sion business. The facts are these

- The installed generating ca pacity of rural electric plants a of August 1962 represented onl 1% of the total installed capacit in the United States.
- The rate of growth of ger eration and transmission facilitie for Class A and B electric utilitie has averaged 61% annually du ing the past ten years. On th other hand, the growth of REA financed generation and transmi sion systems has averaged onl 19%—or less than one-third of th annual increase of commerci power suppliers.

What the sworn adve saries of the rural systems want to wreck completely the rur electrics' bargaining position f



Rural electric cooperatives' generation and transmission program, symbolized by Wisdom station of Cornbelt Power Cooperative in Iowa, is major 1963 target of nation's commercial power companies and their allies.

asonably-priced wholesale pow-. They want to remove from the ectric power business the yard-ick of competition provided by ie cooperatives, who—if the bar-aining opportunity were removed -would be at the mercy of the mmercial power suppliers and ieir wholesale power rates.

Many commercial companies so impose unfair restrictions on ie right of cooperatives to serve ll loads that develop in their reas. A common restriction is ieir insistence on a "dual rate" ause—one rate for power des-ned for small commercial and sidential consumption, and an-ther, higher rate for power des-ned for larger commercial or ndustrial loads in the co-ops' ervice areas.

The rural electrics need G & T ans so that they will have pow-, at any cost, in some areas; ey must have a bargaining point obtain lower-cost, wholesale wer to meet growing demands; d they must have the right of ntrol in the environment in hich they exist.

The REA has continued its olicy through the years—with ongressional support—of making ans to finance initial construc-on of G & T facilities where (a) adequate and dependable urce of power is available in ie area to meet the borrowers' eds or (b) where the rates of-red by existing power sources ould result in a higher cost of wer to the borrowers than the st from facilities financed by e REA.

The present REA Administrator, Norman Clapp, has added a third criteria—the security—in an effort to protect co-ops from unfriendly power companies' excessive rates and also to protect the government.

The conditions which led to the establishment of REA are responsible for another favorite whipping boy of the commercial power combine: the favorable 2 percent interest rate provided for rural electrics.

When the commercial companies snipe at the co-ops on the interest rate issue, they conveniently ignore the fact that the interest paid by co-op systems amounts to 7.7% of total operating revenue. By contrast, the profit power utilities pay only 6.1% of their total operating revenue as interest on long-term debt.

And as President Kennedy said recently in South Dakota:

"In taxes on new appliances, new equipment and new farm income, the miracle of REA has returned to the public treasury many times the entire cost of the program."

Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon exposed the myth that commercial power companies pay sizable taxes when he testified in opposition to a proposed "tax credit" (tax cut) in the 87th Congress.

He noted that these power utilities are "assured consumer rate charges which will cover their costs of operation—including Federal income taxes" and that "because the corporate income tax is treated as a cost of operation, the utilities and their investors do not bear the burden of a tax."

The Secretary went on to say that commercial utilities have a "captive monopoly market, guaranteed rates of return and ready access to capital funds," and further, that they are "insulated" from the corporate income tax.

Secretary Dillon could have added that the power companies also have the hidden luxury of lush Federal tax subsidies that they never mention in their advertising campaigns against the co-ops.

They have been accumulating enormous tax savings for years from "fast depreciation." The estimated total is now over $1.7-billion (all contributed by customer rate-payers) and growing by the rate of some $200-million a year.

What is more, the profit utilities have distributed another $100-million in so-called "tax-free" dividends to stockholders—money that could have been returned to consumers by means of lower rates.

And the 87th Congress, in a generous mood and against Secretary Dillon's advice, granted the power industry "extra incentives" that will amount to a bonanza of some $3.9-million in tax cuts by 1980.

The rural electric co-ops must be prepared to fight for their very existence and be geared for a mammoth power utility onslaught in the months ahead.

As President Kennedy said in South Dakota, "the role of REA is not finished as some would believe . . . The key to this century is power—power on the farm as well as in the city.

"As the need for power on the farm and in the countryside continues to increase, electricity rates must remain low, more generating capacity must develop and soon, the vast energies of nuclear energy must be tapped.

"This is not a choice between spending and saving—for REA is a form of saving: saving hours and lives on the farm, saving farms for our nation's needs, saving and returning to our nation's government every dollar loaned, with interest."

SHADOWS OF SPRING

4746—Dress and jacket outfit to take you through spring and summer. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Sizes 16½ dress 3⅞ yards 35-inch fabric; jacket 2 yards.

4532—Scooped sheath and bolero, each with curvy yoke detail. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 16 dress 3⅛ yards 35-inch fabric; jacket 1⅜ yards.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER! Get ONE PATTERN FREE—any one you choose in our new Spring-Summer Pattern Catalog! Just mail COUPON inside the book to take advantage of this offer. SEND 50¢ NOW for this marvelous catalog—116 Printed Patterns, 304 design ideas.

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CAROLINA FARMER, Pos Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Sta tion, New York 11, N. Y. Ad 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing

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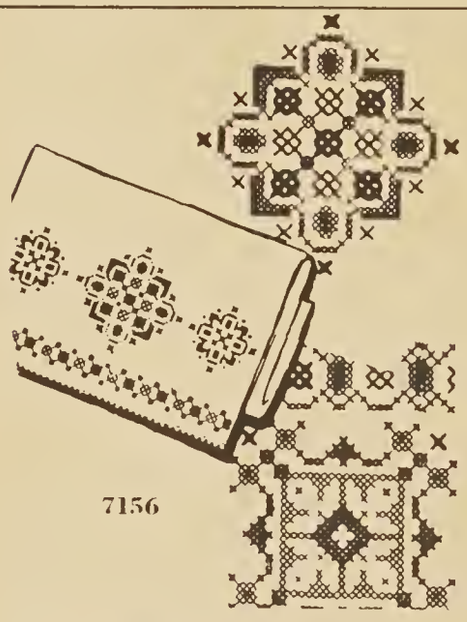


CROSS-STITCH—today's favorite on garments, linens, accessories, in one or varied colors.

Pattern has varied bands, matching motifs, in cross-stitch. Pattern 7156: transfer, 1½ yards each of 4 bands, 1 to 1¼ inches; 8 motifs 1¼ to 3¾; directions.

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: THE CAROLINA FARMER, 243 Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing. Send 25¢ for Needlecraft Catalog.

MOST GLAMOROUS wardrob —designed for the teen model do little girls love best.

New! Easy-knit wardrobe fo famous 11½-inch teen model dolls Pattern 7160: directions, coat, ha slacks, hooded top, 3-piece sui skirt.

A New Kitchen in 63?

If 1963's crystal ball shows a ew kitchen for you, this modern- ation will pose a lot of questions. [ere are the most frequently ask- d questions concerning kitchen lanning. The answers were pre- ared by the kitchen planning de- artment of a major appliance anufacturer.

QUESTION: I want an up-to- ate kitchen. What is the first ep?

ANSWER: Preparation of a mple and sound "basic" kitchen an. There are four "basic" kit- ens: "U" shaped, "L" shaped, e wall, and corridor.

• • • •

QUESTION: Which of the four best?

ANSWER: Depends upon what u like. The "U" shaped kitchen the most popular; has the best affic and work patterns. It is e easiest to adapt to today's end in open planning.

• • • •

Next most popular is the "L" shaped kitchen and is adaptable to almost any kitchen planning. "Corridor" kitchen is good, too, but does not lend itself to the new "kitchen - entertainment - family room idea;" if future plans call for a family room addition it's best to forget this plan. "One wall" plan is used where inadequate width is found; not too common today.

QUESTION: How much space do I need?

ANSWER: 100 sq. ft. is the minimum. Anything smaller than that is too crowded.

• • • •

QUESTION: What about a laundry area or room?

ANSWER: If you have a basementless home, it's best to plan a combination kitchen-laundry either now or at a later date. This will save you a great deal of money. If your home has a basement, it's best to plan that room later using the modern washers and dryers.

QUESTION: I'm not good at planning things: I just know what I like. Is there someone or someplace where I can get advice?

ANSWER: Most appliance dealers, kitchen remodeling specialists and appliance manufacturers have access to professional kitchen planning facilities and talent. Many appliance dealers do kitchen remodeling projects on the side or as an integral part of the business. Some appliance manufacturers offer kitchen planning service complete with suggested colors, textures and decor. Usually a slight fee is charged for the time and talent expended.

• • • •

QUESTION: Are these plans complete?

ANSWER: Yes. You can get direct contractor bids from these plans.

• • • •

QUESTION: Which is best: Built-ins or free-standing equipment?

THE KITCHEN

The American family has finally returned to the one spot in the house where it feels right at home—the kitchen—after centuries of alternating between the kitchen and the parlor as the focal point of family life. Through history, the kitchen has set the stage for drama: King Alfred was fired on to victory over the Danes by watching cakes burn in the kitchen. Abe Lincoln read books by firelight in his log cabin kitchen. James Watt's steam engine was inspired by a boiling kettle in his mother's kitchen. And today, because kitchen manufacturers and designers are making such progress in converting the kitchen into an attractive, convenient area, the kitchen is again the family's pivotal center.

ANSWER: Neither is best; both are good. The best solution is to choose what you like, bearing in mind use of built-in equipment means that when you decide to move, the equipment stays with the house; with free-standing appliances you can take it with you. However, the trend today seems to be that when a person moves, he usually sells his house as is with appliances, carpets, drapes, etc. If it is any help, the sale of built-in equipment is slightly less than that of free-standing equipment; most older people prefer free-standing equipment while younger people seem to prefer built-in equipment. It is a matter of choice, pocketbooks and personal preference.

QUESTION: Is it necessary to get all the best equipment, I mean the most expensive?

ANSWER: Decidedly not. Almost all appliance manufacturers make medium priced and budget priced models of kitchen-laundry appliances. Choose those models with those features that you want and can afford.

QUESTION: Can I modernize a little at a time?

ANSWER: Yes, but it's best not to. If, however, because of budget problems, you decided to do a little at a time, the difficult to install items should be in the original plan. Remember to look ahead to what you are going to do later.

QUESTION: What about color schemes, lighting, kitchen flooring and all those other little details?

ANSWER: Those questions will be answered by the people who do the actual kitchen planning. If you are doing it, it's again a matter of personal preference and pocketbook.

QUESTION: Is it possible for me to see what a new kitchen looks like?

ANSWER: Yes, in some cases Many dealers or kitchen remodeling specialists have displays o their floors or have four-colo photos of other installations the have serviced. Sometimes, the can persuade recent remodelers t let you view their newly decorat ed kitchens.

QUESTION: How much does kitchen remodeling job cost?

ANSWER: That depends upo what you want to spend, the kin of appliances and materials yo purchase. It can cost as little a $1,000 or as much as $7,500.

QUESTION: How can I financ my remodeling operation?

ANSWER: There are man ways; appliance dealer and ki chen remodeling specialists hav plans that allow as little as 1 percent down and five years t pay. It's best to check with the or a bank.

Some "Do's" and "Don't's" of Kitchen Planning

As a final check in planning, you may find this list of do's and don'ts helpful:

DO check door swing. Doors that open against the face of an appliance should be rehung on the other side of the door jam, or hinge to swing out rather than in.

DO see that when appliances face each other (refrigerator across aisle from range) minimum clearance is 42 inches—48 if possible.

DO consider door and window locations—their position greatly influences arrangement.

DO check local Building Codes.

DO make sure you have adequate wiring.

DO plan to use adequate light—illuminate work surfaces, range, and sink as well as room center.

DO try to "double up" on utilities. Have plumbing for laundry, kitchen, and bath in same wall or near as possible to each other.

DO build around obstacles.

DO use colorful accessories.

DON'T install range and refrigerator side by side.

DON'T place a refrigerator or dishwasher side by side. If it is unavoidable, put a 2- or 3-inch blanket of insulation between the appliances.

DON'T install a built-in oven too high. High mounting can result in burns and makes it difficult to remove pans.

DON'T put a built-in oven in a corner. This makes it too hard to load, unload, and clean.

DON'T put the refrigerator in a corner where it bumps o blocks a door.

DON'T put wall cabinets too close to the countertop—allow 15 inches minimum clearance.

DON'T forget to include a planning area.

DON'T put your range under a window—it's against many building codes and makes i difficult to open and close th window.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

Should a girl pay any of the expenses on a date?

etty Jo Stanley

"In most instances, I would say that the boy should foot the expenses on a date. However, I think it is also nice for a girl and a boy to go "dutch." I feel the boy will approve of this occasionally, especially if his allowance is short for the week. It should most definitely be the girl's suggestion to 'go dutch.'"

Betty Jo Stanley
Route 1, Box 227
Elkin, N. C.

Betty Jo is the daughter of Mrs. J. D. Stanley, and they are members of Surry-Yadkin EMC. Betty Jo is 17 years old and a senior at Surry Central High. She enjoys reading and sports.

It always has been customary for men to do all the urchasing. A boy has to learn to spend his money isely for one day he will be a 'bread-winner' for is family. He should not spend money lavishly but nservatively. The girl, on the other hand, needs to arn what to accept and what not to accept. She can sually tell what the boy can afford and what he an't."

Sharon Shoaf
621 Summit Drive
Lexington, N. C.

haron is 15 years old and a sophomore at Thomas-ille Senior High. She likes horseback-riding, swim-ing, reading, cooking, and playing the piano. haron is the daughter of Mrs. R. M. Shoaf, and they re members of Davidson EMC.

Roger Sharpe

"I believe that both girls and boys would agree with me that a girl should not pay any expenses on a date. The boy trys to impress the girl he is dating and this is one way of doing it."

Roger Sharpe
Route 2
Harmony, N. C.

Roger is a sophomore at Harmony High School, and his hobby is horticulture. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sharpe, members of Davie EMC.

If you have a good answer, send to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

What is a fair weekly allowance for teenagers?

A check for $5 will go to Pat Hill, Rt. 3, Forbes Road, Gastonia, N. C., for her question about allowances. Pat, age 16, is a junior at Ashley High in Gastonia and she says she likes boys, sports and music. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hill, members of Rutherford EMC.

"Never! The boy knows how much he can afford and should plan the date accordingly. Besides, it makes a guy feel like a heel to have his girl offer to pay for something on a date."

Junior Morrison
Union Grove, N. C.

Junior is 15 years old and a freshman at West Yadkin High School where he plays football and basketball. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Morrison, members of Davie EMC.

Tar Heel 'Squaw Valley'

By JOHN COREY

COMING of skiing to North Carolina may dispel the conception of tourism as principally a summertime thing in the mountains. Conceivably, many folks may soon be taking their vacation in the winter.

M. E. Thalheimer of Blowing Rock is doing all he can to see that this trend comes about. And the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation is helping him.

Thalheimer's unique Blowing Rock Ski Lodge opened Dec. 15.

The resort was an instant success. Skiers, ice-skaters and the curious flocked to his Tar Heel "Squaw Valley" located between Boone and Blowing Rock.

Thalheimer offers skiers two main ski slopes to make runs—one 2,000 feet long and the other 800 feet.

"T-bars" attached to ski lift cables push skiers up the slopes. The towing system was installed by Frank Coffey of Blowing Rock, engineer for the nearby Tweetsie Railroad.

Snow-making equipment provides the "fluffy white stuff" so necessary to slide on when flakes don't come naturally from the sky.

The snow-makers look like machineguns which spray the slopes with water rather than bullets.

Blue Ridge Electric provides power for the snow-making machinery, the towing system and other operations at the resort.

A beautiful Swiss-style ski lodge overlooks all skiing and skating activities. A solidly frozen lake adjoins the lodge.

The lodge accommodates over 500 persons for dining and observation.

An outdoor observation deck surrounds the lodge on three sides.

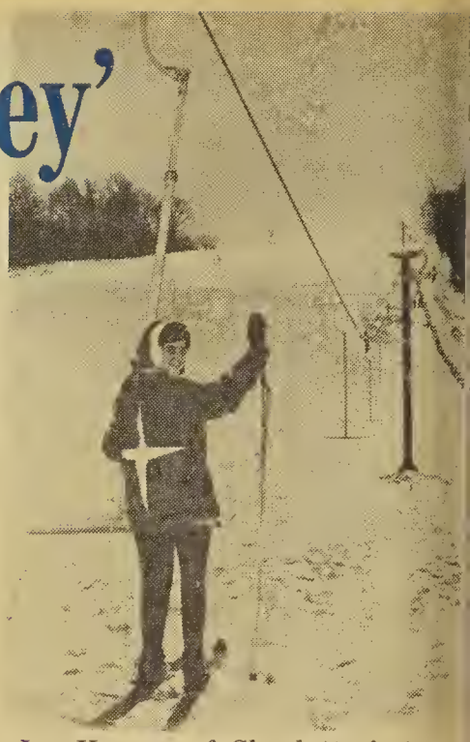
The lodge features a large fireplace, bandstand and several shops. One shop sells ski clothing and another rents skis and other equipment. Equipment is available for all ages beginning with the four-year-old.

Students in a ski class from Appalachian State Teachers College at Boone, five miles away, have been skiing at the resort since its opening. The co-eds and their instructor, Eric DeGroat of the Appalachian faculty, meet thrice weekly. Academic credit is given for the skiing course.

Heading the ski lodge's professional staff is Toni Krasovic, an Austrian who's instructed skiing at famous Innsbruck in Austria and at American's Colorado Springs and Sun Valley.

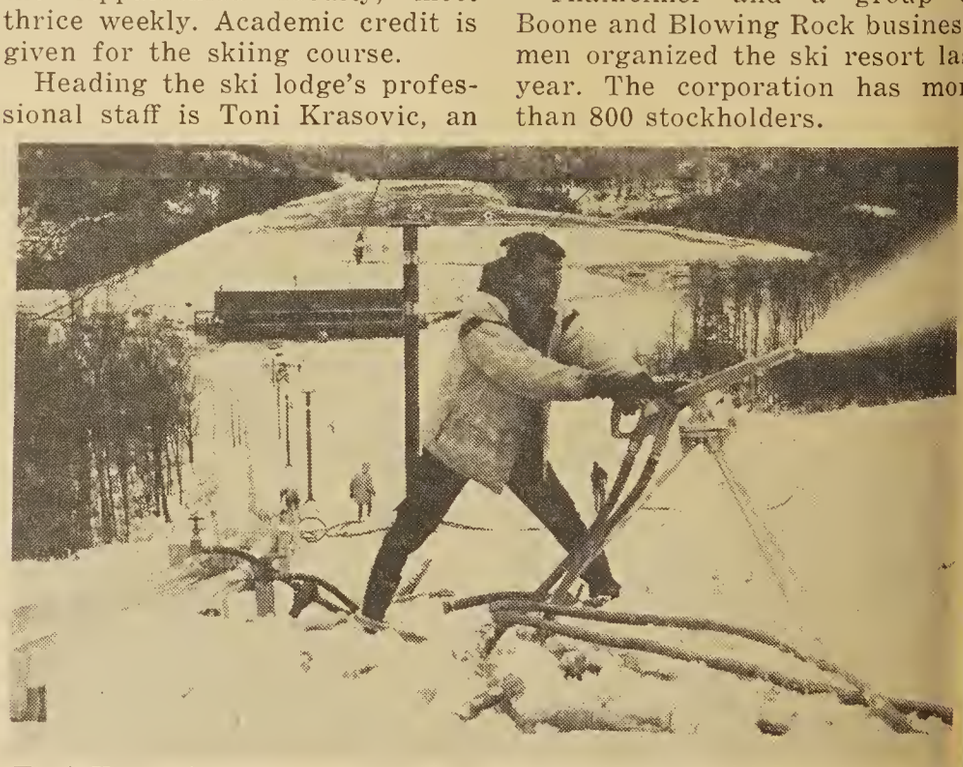
Krasovic conducts a "how-to ski" school for beginners every morning and afternoon. The instruction is included in general fees charged for using the skiing facilities.

Thalheimer and a group of Boone and Blowing Rock business men organized the ski resort last year. The corporation has more than 800 stockholders.



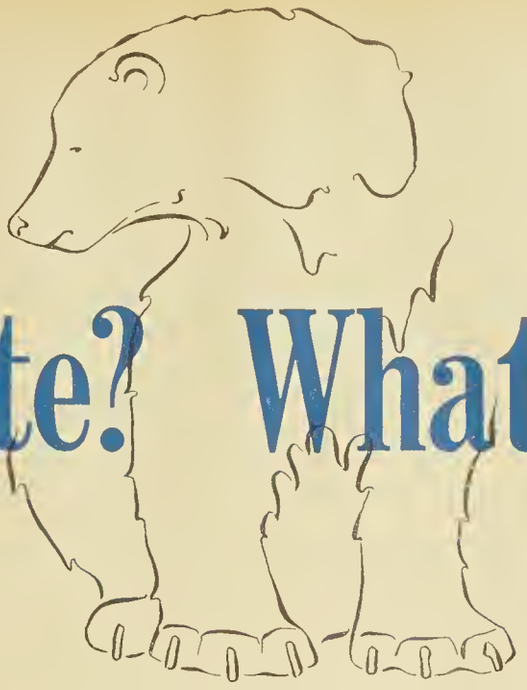
Jan Hanner of Charlotte is towed up the 2,000-foot ski slope by cable lift.

Eric DeGroat demonstrates how to turn on skis for college class in skiing.



Toni Krasovic sprays a ski slope with man-made snow. The snow-making machinery and the ski lifts are furnished power by Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

Insulate? What Fur?



ARNEY BEARSKIN didn't like ıose cold walls in his one-room leficiency" apartment, so one ıy he hung a bearskin on the ıve wall in his gnawing alcove. e could feel the difference right way!

That's why explorers have ›und skins of all kinds of fur-earing animals in ancient caves. ater when medieval man moved ıto great, stone castles, he hung uge drapes on the walls and su-›ended others across the ceiling. Then the white man came to merica, he found that Indians n the Great Plains lined their igwams with buffalo hides.

All had learned that anging furs on the walls helped eep them comfortable during the ›ld winter months. They may not ave known just why this was so, ut it worked.

Today man is accomplishing the ame thing, but in a modern, more fficient way. He is insulating his ›lit-level, rambler, town house, r country home—he is putting ısulation on masonry walls, be-veen the studdings of framed alls, in the ceilings, and under ıe floors. He is using many dif-erent kinds of material, in many ›rms — shredded, chopped, round, pre-formed, pelleted, and hemically foamed in place. No atter what he uses, his one pur-›se is to trap the heat inside the uilding, just as the cave man, the astle dweller, and the Indian did ith their animal skins, tapestries nd buffalo hides.

When man insulates his home ›day, he does it with scientific nowledge of the properties of eat. He knows that heat is a form energy that may be transmitted om one point to another by con-uction, convection, or radiation.

When you hold a match the head of an ordinary raight pin, the point becomes ›t in just a few seconds—this is nduction.

On holding your hand above a lighted candle you feel heat striking your palm—this is convection.

The heat you feel when sitting before an open fire or hot stove reaches you by radiation.

Heat radiates from a warm object to a colder object. This is the reason grandmother in the big house during cold weather always wanted a shawl or wrap on her shoulders, even though the huge log fire was blazing away and the air in the room was very warm. Heat from her body was constantly radiating to the cold walls. That condition, of course, exists today in homes that are not insulated properly.

No matter if you heat with an open fireplace, with steam radiators, hot air registers, or electric baseboard, you will have cold walls and discomfort without insulated walls and ceilings—not to mention the extra cost of heating. In all home insulation, no matter what shape or form it takes, the common feature is air trapped in tiny pockets. Air is good insulation for heat when entrapped in very small pockets which prevent appreciable air movement or convection. It was the air entrapped among the hairs of the animal furs and buffalo hides and the wool of tapestries that kept the heat in Barney Bearskin's cave, in the wigwam of Nokomis and King Arthur's castle. It's the same small air entrapments that make Uncle Zeke's long-handled, red flannels warm, as well as the mink (or rabbit for that matter) that milady wears. It's the thing that makes wool clothing warmer than cotton.

Modern man has found that there are several practical forms in which home insulation may be made and more than one way by which it can be effectively applied. It comes in batts, blankets, rigid blocks or sheets; or loose bulk in bags and boxes. It may be nailed in place, blown into voids and hollows, stuffed into small isolated areas, poured from bags, and spread by hand. It may be glued and taped to surfaces, or it may be foamed in place with impressive and expensive equipment. The objectives are the same—hold that heat!

Just as some animal furs are better insulators than others, so do man-made insulators differ one from the other. Some manufactured products are more resistant to heat transfer than others. It is this property to which we refer when we speak of R factor, K factor, resistance and conductivity.

Then too, the amount of thickness of the insulation determines the heat loss in any particular installation. At one time the formula for a supposedly good insulation job was "6-4-2," interpreted as 6 inches of insulation in the ceiling, 4 inches in the walls, and 2 inches in the floors, without regard for real differences in the heat-stopping values of various materials. That formula has been cast aside for a better principle. Now you are advised to apply as much insulation as may be feasible—fill the walls, put 8, 10 or 12 inches in the ceiling, and as much as possible in the floor—4 inches, 6 inches or even 8 inches might be practicable.

Each dollar spent for good insulation will save several dollars in heating cost and, what's more, like Barney Bearskin's furs, it will keep you much more comfortable.

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*Just imagine . . . these deluxe features are standard on <u>every</u> Kelvinator range!

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Developments like Kelvinator's exclusive oven linings are a natural result of our policy of Constant Basic Improvement. Instead of making costly annual model changes, Kelvinator concentrates on useful advances, bringing them to you just as soon as they're tested and approved.

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REA Loan Funds Requested

'n January President John Ken-ly unveiled his budget request Congress for 1964. The request ntained a $425 million figure for 'A electric loans.

This was slightly higher than fiscal 1963, but contained a)viso that $75 million be placed reserve.

For rural telephone loans, the dget provides $70 million—ghtly less than the amount ap-)ved by Congress for fiscal 1963.

At the annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association last month, delegates adopted a resolution calling for loan funds for 1964 be based on borrowing requirements of rural electric systems. An NRECA survey which will show these needs is nearing completion.

Hearings on the loan funds are expected to start in early March. NRECA has asked for an opportunity to testify on the results of its survey.

Congress has always paid strict attention to the NRECA survey and loan fund request. It has proved, in the past, to be an almost incredibly accurate estimate of the actual need.

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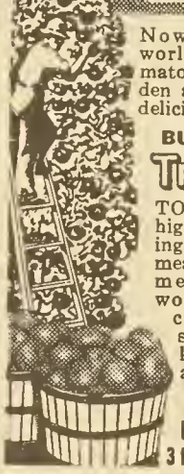

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AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

Wherever metal items around your home come in contact with an element to which metal reacts, such as air or water, you will have rust and corrosion. Rust and corrosion cannot be entirely prevented, but they can be inhibited.

Your water heater and plumbing fittings are particularly susceptible to the formation of scale and corrosion. Heat speeds the formation of calcium salts, which are in water, and this forms scale. And it's this scale that is the culprit that frequently ruins the tank. The scale works against the sides of the tank, cracking and loosening the lining and finally, leaving bare metal exposed. The action of water against bare metal corrodes the inside of the tank which, in time, weakens the side. When water begins to pour from the side of the tank, it c usually be blamed on the sca not on the tank.

You can't stop scaling, but y can get rid of it to a degree, th prolonging the life of the tan About once a month, partial drain the hot-water tank throu the spigot at the bottom of t tank. The brownish water th comes out is discolored by a co bination of scale and rust. Let t water run until it is clean, b do not drain the tank complete with the idea of refilling it co pletely with clean water. draining and refilling the tan air enters the system, speeding the corrosion process.

Tanks in "hard" water are of North Carolina are more su ceptible to scaling and corrosio If you live in such an area, y might want to consider the add tion of a water softener to yo water system. This easily instal ed device reduces corrosion to minimum.

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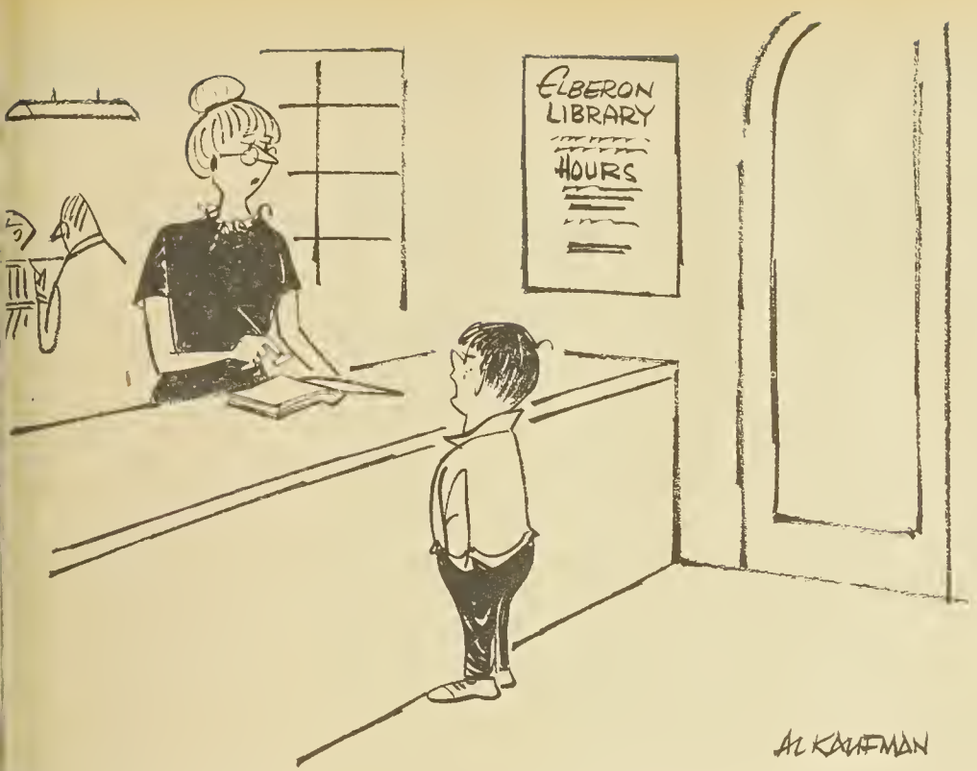
● PLANTS

Like sweet onions? 500 assorted sw onion plants $2.50 postpaid fresh fr Texas Onion Plant Company, "Home the Sweet Onion," Farmerville, Texas.



'Eight cents due! Boy, you're sure discouraging little kids from reading books!"

HALE!

omething new in dog food—stes like a meter reader's ankle!"

The Wrong "Arc"

A fourth-grade teacher, discussing heroines from history, asked the class if it knew who Joan of Arc was.

"I think," piped a small voice from the rear of the room, "she was Noah's wife."

•

Same Machine?

Striding briskly into the city hall election board office, an unidentified woman stopped in front of a demonstration voting machine and took off her coat.

"Are you a judge of election?" an employee asked.

"No," said the woman.

"Well," the employee said, "this machine is for the instruction of election judges."

"Oh," the woman said, putting her coat back on. "I just wanted my chest X-rayed."

•

Bikes Ahead

The woman applying for a driver's license was uneasy despite the simple questions.

"And what is the white line in the middle of the road for, Madam?" queried the license clerk.

The woman pondered a moment, then blurted out, "Bicycles!"

Bound To Please

Mary and her next-door neighbor were having a second cup of coffee together, after their husbands had left for work.

Said Mary: "I'm giving my husband a box of cigars for his birthday."

Replied her neighbor, Ellen: "Why that's a splendid idea. But how do you know what brand he smokes?"

"That's easy," said Mary, "besides, they cost me nothing. For weeks I've taken one cigar out of his humidor each day. He hasn't missed them, and I know he'll be thrilled that I remembered the brand he likes."

•

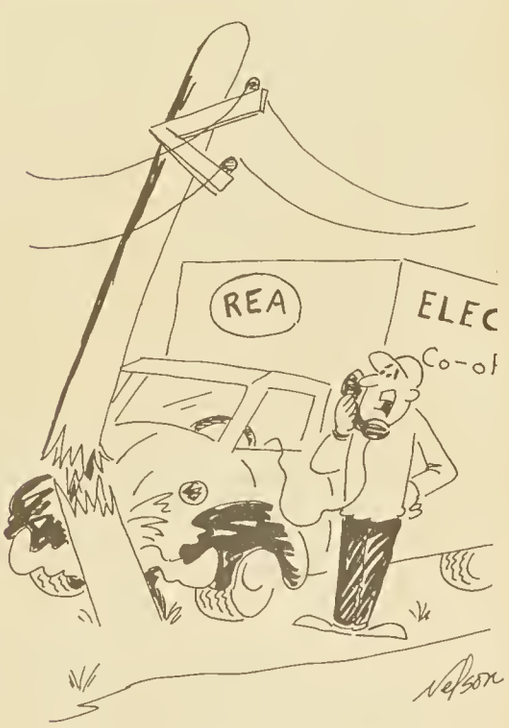
Wisecracks

. . . The trouble with being a good sport is that you have to lose to prove it.

. . . Don't forget that people judge you by your actions, not your intentions. You may have a heart of gold, but so does a hard-boiled egg.

. . . One thing that makes traffic so hazardous is that most drivers are former pedestrians trying for revenge.

. . . There are two kinds of bachelors: Those too fast to be caught, and those too slow to be worth catching.



"Boss, there's a pole down three miles south on route 161."

See Your Local FRIGIDAIRE Dealer

ALBEMARLE
Setzler-Hinson Furn. Co., Inc.
Stanley Hardware Co., Inc.

BEAUFORT
Eastern Rulane Sales Corp.

BENSON
Rose and Company

BOONE
Boone Tire & Bargain Store

BURGAW
Harrell's Department Store

CARRBORO
Riggsbee Hinson Furniture

CHAPEL HILL
Bennett & Blocksidge, Inc.

CHERRYVILLE
Mitchem's, Inc.

CLARKTON
E. J. Cox Co., Inc.

CLINTON
Barwick's

CONNELLY SPRINGS
H. L. Hudson Furniture, Inc.

DUNN
Dunn Furniture Co.

DURHAM
Montgomery & Aldridge Appliances
Rollins-Bloodworth, Inc.

ELIZABETHTOWN
Bladen Hardware and Furniture Co.

ELKIN
Harris Electric Co., Inc.

ENFIELD
C. M. Miller Company

FAYETTEVILLE
Eutaw Electric
Holmes Electric, Inc.
Market Furn. Co., Inc.

GASTONIA
Maxwell Bros., Inc.
Johnston's Furniture Co.
Rawlings-Lyda Co., Inc.
Rawlings-Todd Co.

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Johnson Mercantile Co.

HAMLET
Stinson's

HENDERSON
Henderson Furniture Co.

HIGH POINT
Beeson Hardware Co., Inc.

HILLSBORO
C & R Furniture Co.

JACKSONVILLE
Eastern Rulane Sales Corp.
United Appliances, Inc.

KINGS MOUNTAIN
McGinnis Furniture Co.

KINSTON
L. Harvey & Son, Inc.

LAURINBURG
Market Furniture Co.

LENOIR
W. E. Shaw Furniture Co.

LEXINGTON
Lexington Furniture Exchange

LIBERTY
Liberty Machinery Co.

LOCUST
Almond Home Supply

LUMBERTON
Thompson Electric Co.

MADISON
H. J. Grogan Hardware

MARSHVILLE
Griffin TV and Appliance

MEBANE
James Electric & Furniture Co.

MONROE
Hargett Electric Co.
Holloway Music Store

MORGANTON
Alman-Hayes Furniture Co.
Union Hardware Co., Inc.

MOUNT GILEAD
Mount Gilead Hardware

NEW BERN
Eastern Rulane Sales Corp.
Turner-Tolson Furniture Co.

NEWTON
Rhyne Hardware Co.

NORLINA
E. G. Hecht & Sons

OXFORD
Penny Furniture Co.

RAEFORD
Niven Appliance Co.

ROCKINGHAM
R. W. Goodman Co.

ROCKY MOUNT
Standard Electric Co.

ROSEBORO
Roseboro Hardware Co.

ROXBORO
Ledbetter's

SAINT PAULS
Powers Furniture Co., Inc.

SALEMBURG
Royal & Warren Hardware

SALISBURY
City Furniture & Appliance Co.
Hardiman & Son, Inc.

SELMA
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SMITHFIELD
Denton F. Lee Electronics-Appliances

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Farmer's Hardware & Implement Co.

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Blackwelder Furniture Co.
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Adams Radio Company

TROY
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WADESBORO
D. B. Goodman Co.

WALLACE
Wallace Hardware & Machinery Co.

WARRENTON
Radio-TV Center

WASHINGTON
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WEST JEFFERSON
Burgess Furniture Store

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Carolina Home & Auto Supply

WILKESBORO
Gray Bros. Furniture Co.

WILSON
Refrigeration & Appliances, Inc.

Only Flair Range has oven doors that glide up...safely out of the way of tall pans, your arms and shoulders. Also, when broiling, they shield your face from heat.

nly Flair electric
ange has cooking
nits like this, units
at slide back under
convenient work sur-
ce, completely hid-
en when not in use.

Delicious any way you look at it ... FLAIR by Frigidaire

Flair gives your kitchen the most "delicious" built-in look without the expense or fuss of building-in! It's an electric range you install quickly and easily. ▪ But that's not all. Flair cooks "deliciously," too! From timers to automatic controls to quick heating cooking units, pace-setting Flair gives you all the latest convenience features. ▪ Flair by Frigidaire is available in double-oven models and roomy but compact single-oven models. Prices are surprisingly low. Flair... exciting new member of the Frigidaire family of dependable appliances, products of General Motors.

Model #RCIB-645-2 (base cabinet optional)

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3 Piece Set gift wrapped

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ONLY **$189.00**

11.8 Cu. Ft. Net Volume

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Celebrity 19"

PORTABLE TV WITH STAND

- Ivory
- All Channel Tuner
- "Daylight Blue" Picture
- Famous G-E Quality

LOW, LOW PRICE **$148.00**

Model PAM - 202

Model J-411X

GENERAL ELECTRIC
40" PUSHBUTTON

RANGE

Thrifty Model . . .

fast, flameless electric cooking

ONLY **$179.00**

- Pushbutton Controls
- 23" Master Oven
- Removable Oven Door
- Fluorescent Surface Lighting
- Easy to Clean-Hi-Speed Calrod® Units

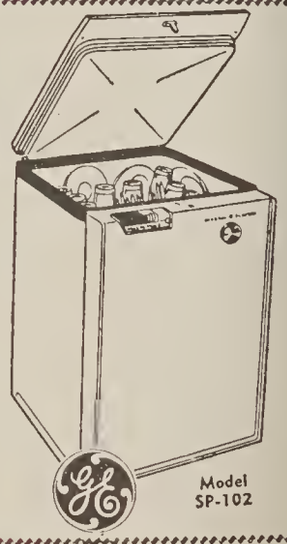
GENERAL ELECTRIC

MOBILE MAID DISHWASHER

$149.00

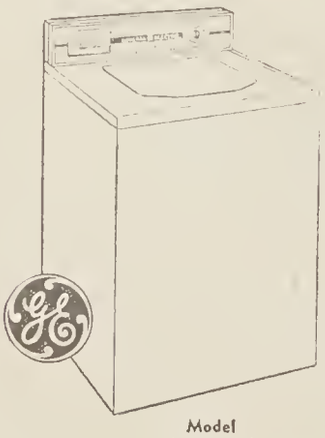
NEEDS NO INSTALLATION

- No more hand-rinsing or scraping!
- No plumbing costs
- Easy-rolling casters
- Flushaway Drain
- Handles-up silverware basket
- Giant NEMA capacity for 12
- 600-Watt Calrod™ heater
- Detergent dispenser



Model SP-102

BIG 12 LB. LOAD



Model WA-504X

GENERAL ELECTRIC

FILTER-FLO WASHER

ONLY **$179.00**

- Big 12-pound Clothes Capacity
- Filter-Flo™ Washing System
- Water Saver Load Selection
- Two Wash Temperatures
- Spray Rinse
- Damp-Dry Spin

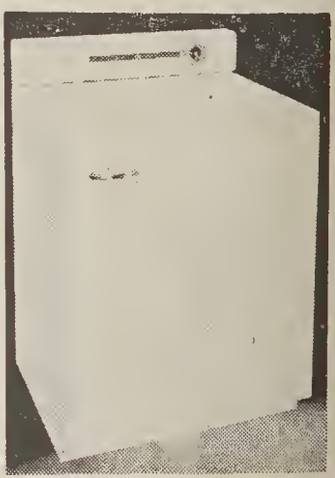
GENERAL ELECTRIC

HIGH-SPEED

DRYER

- Big 12-Pound Clothes Capacity
- High-Speed Drying System
- Variable Time Dry Control
- Fluff Cycle
- This G-E Dryer will operate on household 110-volt circuit or a standard 220-volt circuit.

$119.00



Model DA-510X

All prices shown are Distributor's Suggested Sales Prices.

SEE YOUR NEAREST G-E DEALER

Walker Martin, Inc. Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro, Asheville